

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1509

MONDAY, APRIL 21. 1740.

1507.

SEQUEL to the CRAFTSMAN of Saturday last.

The ANTI-MINISTER.

CHAP. I.

Different Sorts of ANTI-MINISTERS.



A GOOD MINISTER is a Blessing to a People; to make the Benefits arising from a mild and wise Administration the more sensibly felt, nothing is of such Force as an Association against it, of Men as opposite to the Views of those they oppose, as inferior in their true, known

Characters — Of these, (all equally different from the true Patriot Minister) there are various Sorts.

The most glaring Example our Age has afforded, of the Mischiefs brought upon a People by worthless Men grasping at Authority, is the entire Destruction of the Persian Empire, the Extirpation of the whole Family of the *Sopbis*, and the Reduction of the *Native Persians* to the lowest Rank of all who enjoy their Country: — This was effected by a *Party* rais'd against an Administration, the Preservation of which (tho' but a weak one) would have prevented that dreadful Instance of what may be done when a People are once brought to despise their *Governors*.

As the most powerful Minister in Europe is the *Grand Vizier* at *Constantinople*, Parties against him are the most frequent, are actuated with the most Fury, oftentimes succeed in their Attempts, and, consequently, are most frequently overthrown by the Intrigues of new Parties. In all these Changes the People are active to their own Cost; for scarce one of these Changes ever happened, but the People severely suffered, however their Leaders escap'd.

In Countries where Freedom is allowed every Member of the Community, as the Name of a Minister is not used, those who labour to distress the People, in hope of rendering odious all who are entrusted with the Direction of Publick Affairs, are sure to appear in Colours least liable to Suspicion. To which End, by whatever Motives such Pretenders have been actuated, nothing has been found of such Effect as pretending to be *Friends* and *Patriots* of the People.

CHAP. II.

How ANTI-MINISTERS may gain Credit with the People.

As those who have Estates of their own, or Employments under a Government, will not easily be drawn into Measures destructive of their Political Constitution; it will be necessary to allure the less discerning among the Families of Distinction, by repeated and earnest Promises of such Advantages as they can never hope for without an Alteration in the Administration; and the more to make them confide in those Promises, their Capacities for the Grand Employments they keep in view, should be often echo'd to the People, who may be brought to apprehend less Danger from a Change, when prevail'd on to believe others, more capable, ready to succeed their present *Governors*.

CHAP. III.

Of ARMIES.

As nothing is more dangerous to the Designs of an *Anti-Minister*, than a *Military Force* maintained to defend the Liberties of a People against their Foreign or Domestic Enemies; it is necessary to insist, with all possible Plausibility, that instead of an Army's being kept up to protect the People, it is maintained to distress them; — that, tho' it be commanded by Gentlemen of the best Families and Fortunes in the Nation, yet it is only intended for bad Purposes, and that Foreign Invasions, Domestic Insurrections, Popular Discontents, Secret Plots, or Publick Expeditions, ought all to be left to the Management of a Militia of Husbandmen and Tradesmen, who, on any Attempt from abroad, can never fail to defeat Regular Forces!

CHAP. IV.

Of WAR and PEACE.

As Tranquillity cannot any way conduce to the

Completion of his Wishes, the *Anti-Minister* must cry aloud for War in Time of Peace; when *Bellona* appears, he must paint the Horrors of a Camp in the most horrid Colours. — And if he should be ask'd, Wherefore, by a Brave and Powerful Nation, War should be avoided when necessary; let him answer, because — because — the Administration might not gain Honour by Success; as it is — impossible for any one Gentleman to be in the Cabinet and Camp at the same Time.

CHAP. V.

How Attempts to defeat an ANTI-MINISTER may be overthrown.

If he be charged with plain Falshoods, let him defend them, at all Events, and rely on his Votaries for Belief: — If any should venture to write against him, he must have Creatures of his own, free from Biass of any Kind, from Reason or Morality, — tho' to Religion some Favour may be indulg'd, where 'tis of a Kind that regards neither *Virtue*, *Truth* nor *Humanity*: And if at any time the *Anti-Minister*, or his Creatures, fall beneath the Scourge of Justice, let all the *Laws*, *Wit-nesses*, and *Juries* of his Country be condemn'd, ere he be blam'd: — For, as all Courts of Judicature in some measure may be said to act under the Government which preserves them in the full Exercise of their Authority, it may be insinuated, that when his Tools are punish'd, Favour to the Government prevail'd more than *Justice*; — should Lenity be extended to such as do not reasonably expect it, left Praise redound to any who act in Concert with the Administration, the *Anti-Minister* must insinuate the Indulgence they meet with ought to be attributed more to *Power* than *Mercy*.

CHAP. VI.

Of PLOTS, REBELLIONS, and ASSASSINATIONS.

As nothing can be more dangerous to his Designs, than *Jealousy* and *Apprehension* in the People; every Rumour of any Plot, Rebellion, or Assassination, must be turned into a Jest: — To warn the People against any impending Danger, must be called a *Feint of State*; and then, when Danger is really near, — it will be impossible to escape it.

CHAP. VII.

Of SENATES, or Assemblies of the People.

No Force can be so formidable to a Man who would subvert the Liberties of a Country, as the Importance and Weight that is almost inseparable from an assembled Body of Representatives, chosen by the People themselves; to lessen the Credit they naturally claim, no Stone must be left unturn'd: — As their Abilities must be supposed suitable to their honourable Trust, or their Electors be blamed for investing them with it, their Honour must be disparted; they must be represented as venal and sway'd by low Influence; as mindful only of their own Interests, where those of their Principals alone ought to be considered; — and if the Service they do the Publick should be urged, it must be remark'd, that even *Tiberius* had a Senate; — from whence it may be naturally enough inferred, that as under the mere Appearance of a Senate, Rome was subverted; under no Senate whatever the full Liberties of a People can be preserved!

CHAP. VIII.

How Governments, formerly free, were enslaved.

Machiavel observes, that 'nothing has been more fatal to good Governments, than *Calumny*;' Experience evinces, that few free States have been subverted without the Aid of secret Calumny and Abuse against its most zealous Friends. In another Place, *Machiavel* says, 'the People are often, by the Prospects of imaginary Good, deceived into their own Ruin:' — And (though he makes *Camillus* an Exception) he gives it for a general Rule, 'that more Countries have suffer'd from the Intrigues and Resentment of Men who have formerly been banish'd from their native Land, than from such as never justly incurred that Punishment.' — Examples of this Truth every Age has afforded; but our own prevent any referring to Times that are past, for its Illustration.

CHAP. IX.

The Dernier Resort of ANTI-MINISTERS in a Free Country,

Lies wholly in the Weakness and Credulity of the People: Where they prove jealous and diffident of their true Friends, the *Anti-Minister* is secure; but if in their Conduct they are too wise to be deceived, too prudent to be impos'd upon, he is defeated and they are happy.

ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, and two from Flanders.

Paris, April 27. N. S.

Letters of the 31st ult. from Corsica say, that the Nephew of the Baron de Neuhoff was still rambling about the Mountains with a very small Retinue; but such Snares are laid for him on all Sides, that he cannot avoid being taken sooner or later, if he does not perish with Cold or Hunger.

The Free Masons here having their private Meetings, notwithstanding the King's repeated Orders for suppressing them, some of them were apprehended a few Days ago and committed to Prison.

Letters of the 5th Inst. from Naples say, that a Captain of the Royal Regiment of Grenadiers, who was by Birth a Spaniard, has been beheaded at Gaeta, pursuant to his Sentence, for having murder'd his Wife and bak'd her Flesh in an Oven: That an Irish Colonel has been assassinated by two of his Officers, who shot him thro' the Head: That the Marquis de Villeneuve (of the same Name with the French Minister in Turkey) is by Order of the Court committed Prisoner to the Castle del Ovo, but for what Cause is not said; and that during the publick Rejoicings for the Queen's Pregnancy, 100 poor Girls had 25 Ducats apiece given them for their Marriage Portions.

Those of the 22d of Feb. from Constantinople say, that the Presents which are to be made by the Turkish Ambassadors to the Emperor and the Czarina are all ready; those for the Emperor being valued at 100000 Florins, and those for the Czarina at 60000.

Letters of the 13th Inst. N. S. from Dresden say, the King of Poland has made a Present to the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels of the Suit of Armour which was worn by his Majesty's Grandfather the Elector John George III, at the Siege of Vienna, and that he has given to the Count de Brühl one of the Ministers of the Cabinet as many Villages in Lower Lusatia as are worth 100000 Crowns.

They add, that the late severe Winter and the present unsettled Weather there has occasion'd a great Sickness and Mortality; and some Foreigners who came near Karga to raise Recruits, having pursued a tall stout Fellow to a Nuntery, which they stripp'd of every thing and at the same time deflower'd three of the Nuns, a Conference has been held upon it at Dresden between the Ministry and such of the Polish Grandees as were in Town, and People are impatient to know what will be the Consequences of such an Outrage.

Hambourg, April 14. They write from Leipzig, that they already feel the good Effects of the Peace between Russia and the Porte, in that a great Number of Greek Merchants have obtain'd Passports to come to the Fair which is annually held there at Easter. These Merchants say they have had Advice by Letters from the Armenian Merchants, that Kouli Kan enter'd on a sudden at the Head of a numerous Army into the Province of Babylon, and that notwithstanding the Efforts and vigorous Resistance of the Turkish Governor, he had taken the Capital City and put the Garrison to the Sword (the Governor being fled to Constantinople) and moreover, that the said Persian Monarch threaten'd to enter into the very Heart of Turkey in Asia with an Army of 200000 Fighting-Men: But we have so often News of this kind that it will be imprudent to give entire Credit to this without Confirmation.

HOME PORTS

Dublin, April 11. On the 5th arrived the *Union* from Genoa: On the 9th, the *Adventure* from Mowran, from Sherant; and the *Charming* from Randall, from London.

Port

Portsmouth, April 18. Yesterday sailed from Spithead the *St. Jago Caracca Ship*, John Lloyd, for the River. Also sailed thence for Scotland, his Majesty's Sloop the *Trial*, Capt. Frogmore.

Towards the Evening came hither from London, Admiral Cavendish, whose Flag was soon after hoisted on Board the *Princess Caroline* at Spithead, and received the Compliments of the other Ships of War usual on the like Occasion.

Remain at Spithead Ten Sail of Men of War.

Dover, April 18. Wind S. W. Came in the *Mafra*, Smith, from Lisbon. The *Britannia*, Hutchinson, for Barbados, is in our Road. The Embargo being taken off the Ships in this Harbour, those bound for Holland are preparing to sail.

Deal, April 18. Wind S. W. Came down and sailed thro' the *Britannia*, Hutchinson, for Barbados; the *Hill Galley*, Gorman, for Antigua; the *Crawford*, Harrison, for Dublin; the *Lyon*, Lyon, for Chester. Arrived the *Betty*, Wigram, from Newcastle and sailed for Gibraltar.

Deal, April 19. Wind N. W. Came down and sailed thro' for Portsmouth, the *Halifax*, Blake; *Eggleston*, Cobham; *Norringham*, Brown; and *Cæsar*, Comyns; all for East-India; the *Eliza* and *Jutur*, Jefferys; and the *Bethsua*, Smith; both for Gibraltar; the *Woodford*, Barnard, for Maryland; the *Hayley*, Banks, for Virginia; the *Catherine*, Farmer, for New-York; and the *Draper*, Moore, for Dublin. Arrived the *Mafra*, Smith, from Lisbon last from Torbay; and the *St. Jago*, a Spanish Prize from Portsmouth. Remains his Majesty's Ship the *Trial*.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, April 18. His Majesty has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Peter Lord King, Baron of Ockham, the Office of Out-Ranger of his Majesty's Forest of Windsor; in the Room of his Brother John Lord King, deceased.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Ambrose Stanyford, Esq; to be his Agent and Consul General at Algier, in the Room of Edward Holden, Esq; deceased.

Some Gentlemen having been induced to play at the Masquerades this Winter, under a mistaken Notion that the Groom-Porter's Servants attended there, as they had formerly used to do,

Publick Notice is hereby given, That the Groom-Porter hath never suffered any of his Servants to attend at the Masquerades, or at Bath, Tunbridge, Epfom, or any other such Publick Place, since the Commencement of the Act against Gaming, made the last Session of Parliament: Nor will he send his Servants to any of those Places, so long as that Act continues in Force.

Nor were any of those Persons (viz. Thomas Lyell, Lawrence Sidney, and John Roberts, who were committed to Newgate for using False and Loaded Dice at the last Masquerade) any ways employed by the Groom-Porter, but they belong (as it is generally believ'd) to a Gaming-House in Covent-Garden.

We hear for cert. in, that the Horse and Foot-guards are to be incamp'd in Hyde-park the 15th of the next Month.

The Levy-money and Cloathing is issued for raising 3000 Men in New England.

Yesterday Mr. Baron Parker kiss'd the King's Hand on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Room of Mr. Justice Denton deceased.

On Friday last was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to put into Commission the Experiment, a 20 Gun Ship, lately launched at Deptford, and gave the Command thereof to Capt. Rentone.

Their Lordships were likewise pleased to appoint Mr. Cleland to be Lieutenant thereof.

The Hon. Mr. Willoughby, Son and Heir to the Right Hon. the Lord Middleton, who had been very dangerously ill of the Small-pox, is now judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

On Saturday last, at the Sessions at the Old Bailey, 7 Persons were try'd, 3 of whom were acquitted, and 4 cast for Transportation; after which the Court proceeded to pass Sentence of Death on the 7 following Criminals, viz.

John Singleton, for picking the Pocket of Henry Lampton, Esq; of a Gold Watch.

Margaret Newell, for picking the Pocket of Chevalier Charles Rufca of a Gold Watch.

John Hyde, for robbing William Aulien on the Highway.

John Moore, for robbing Mr. Freeman in his Coach on Hounslow-heath.

Joseph Parker, for returning from Transportation. Thomas Clements, for the Murder of William Warner in Clare-market.

John Hetherington, for stealing upwards of 30l. Twenty-eight were sentenc'd to be transported, one was burnt in the Hand, and two ordered to be whipt.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	05 32	05 55

Bank Stock 141. India 158. South Sea 98 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-8th. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 100 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 41. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half prem. English Copper 31. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

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THE LIBRARY of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceased.

In this Night's Sale are,

Ottavo. Dryden's Miscellanies, 6 vol. Stanley's Liv. of Philosophers, with Cuts. Dampier's Voyages, 3 vol. Stevens's Span. and Engl. Dict. Davenant's Discourt. on Publ. Revenue, 2 vol. Snape's Anat. of a Horse, Cuts. Wells's Hist. Geog. of Old and Sidney of Government. New Test 4 vol. Sandy's Travels, with Cuts. Septuaginta juxta Ex. Vatie. Wood's Athens Oxon. 2 vol. cum Apoch. Schol. & N. T. Folio. Genealog. de los Cath. Reyes de las Espanas. Rycant's Royal Com. of Peru. Biblia Italiana da Diodati. State of Ottoman Emp. Cooper's Theat. Ling. Rom. Stevens's Cont. of Dugd. Mon. Camden's Angl. Nor. a vet. Yer. with Cuts, 2 vol. Cave Historia Literaria, 2 v.

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NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES,

PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This is the reason a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a *Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he perswaded it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Afflictions, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

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